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Report from Shanghai—Communicable diseases—Declaration of infection against Niuchwang and Amoy withdrawn.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, October 20, as follows:

During the week ended October 15, 1904, there were issued 4 supplemental and 1 original bills of health, and there were inspected 5 vessels, 575 crew, 137 cabin and 274 steerage passengers. Two cases of illness which proved to be nonquarantinable were investigated. There were also inspected 158 pieces of personal baggage and 6 pieces were disinfected. Manifests were viséed for 39,456 pieces of freight.

The weekly report of the municipal health officer shows: Smallpox, 3 deaths; diphtheria, 4; tuberculosis, 32—all among Chinese. There was 1 case of enteric fever reported among the foreign population. The total reported mortality was 2 foreigners and 139 natives.

Smallpox (1 case) is reported present at Chefoo, which is the only outport reporting quarantinable disease.

The consular body of Shanghai and the commissioner of imperial customs have withdrawn the declaration of infection against Niuchwang and Amoy.

CUBA.

Report on sanitary conditions at Cienfuegos.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon, now in Washington, reports, November 16, as follows:

There is practically no sewerage system in the city.

The streets in the business section are kept fairly clean by daily sweeping. In the residence section, especially near the bay front, the streets are not kept at all clean, fruit and food refuse being allowed to remain in them all of the time.

The houses of the poorer people—who are three-fourths of the population—are positively filthy from accumulation of ordinary house refuse. There are very few flush water-closets, and none that connect with sewers. Nearly all are surface closets in the houses of the poorer class, and these are seldom cleaned. The better classes of houses have cesspools. These have not been cleaned for four years.

The drinking water of the city is of poor quality and not in nearly sufficient quantity, the water pipes being open only from one to two hours in the day. To sum up, Cienfuegos is in a very insanitary condition from every point of view.

Inspection of Vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Marsillán reports as follows:

Week ended November 12, 1904. Two vessels were inspected with a total crew of 67, and 135 passengers. The vessels were in good sanitary condition, and no sickness. The 135 steerage passengers inspected were in transit for Santiago de Cuba. No improvement is noted in the sanitary condition of the city. No quarantinable disease entered the port during the week.

Report from Matanzas—Mortuary statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports as follows:

During the week ended November 12, 1904, 3 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving for United States ports.

One case of scarlet fever and 3 of varicella have been reported in

the city during the past week. One of the cases of scarlet fever occured at the Spanish hospital, where it is now undergoing treatment in isolated quarters.

A decided fall of temperature has been experienced here for the last two days, the thermometer showing 70° F. in the shade.

The mortuary statistics for the first ten days of November, herewith submitted, show that the mortality in the city has increased by 5 deaths, as compared with my previous report corresponding to the same period during the latter part of October.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	4	27
Myelitis	1	63
Broncho-pneumonia	1	92
Hypertrophy of prostate gland	1	125
Senility	1	154
Enteritis, chronic	1	106
Hemorrhage, cerebral	1	64
Suicide by hanging	1	157
Meningitis	1	61
Disease, cardiac (unqualified)	1	79
Insufficiency, mitral	2	79
Cirrhosis of the liver	1	112
Arterio-sclerosis	1	81
Tetanus	1	72
Nephritis	1	119
Total	19	

Annual rate of mortality per thousand, 14.44; estimated population, 48,000.

Report from Santiago—No new cases of yellow fever at Punta de Sal.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports as follows:

Week ended November 12, 1904, bills of health were issued to two vessels bound for the United States.

On November 8 the committee on infectious diseases declared that there was a case of yellow fever. I wrote you all the details in my letters of November 8 and 9. The case was a mild one, and was discharged, cured, on November 11. This was the second case and, like the first one, was living at Punta de Sal.

No more suspicious cases have been reported.

Quarantine will be removed from Punta de Sal on November 20, if no new case occurs. Doctor Agramonte will remain here until after that date.

I inclose the weekly abstract of bills of health issued and the mortuary statistics for the week:

Mortuary report for Santiago de Cuba for the week ended November 12, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Tubercle of lungs	3	27
Cancer of liver	1	40
Organic heart disease	3	79
Bronchitis, acute	1	90
Broncho-pneumonia	1	92
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years)	2	105
Enteritis, chronic	1	105a
Premature birth	1	151
Ill-defined or unspecified	2	179
Total	15	

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 17.14 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.